

CALL CRIMINAL CASES FOR TRIAL

Ed Cloney Can Not Find a Place on Calendar—Lane Soon on Grill.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Almost the entire day in Judge Cooper's department of the circuit court was spent yesterday in the calling of the criminal calendar and the setting for trial of the numerous cases still awaiting disposition. Over thirty cases, of varying degrees of importance, are waiting trial and an effort will be made to clear up as many as possible before the end of the term.

One case which has been awaited with interest by a long suffering public again failed to find a place in the calendar, thanks to official attentions. This is the case of manslaughter against Edward Cloney, chauffeur, which has been pending trial all summer and will probably continue to do so for the rest of its natural life. It seems unfortunate that there is nothing that can kill off a case and put it out of its misery.

Cloney ran down and killed John de Mello Barboza, an aged Portuguese laborer, whose wife and large family are now in comparative want, deprived of all support except a little income from one of the philanthropic Portuguese societies.

The coroner's jury heavily blamed Cloney for the tragedy and he was quickly indicted by the grand jury. Since that time his case has been kept in the background while he still continues to act as a professional chauffeur, finding amusement on at least two nights in spending through the streets with a howling crowd aboard and as he can lead to the back axle of his machine.

The trial of Edward Lane, indicted for an attempted assault on a little girl after an attempt had been made to sidetrack the case with a vagrancy charge, will commence on December 8.

James Evans and his companions who committed a vile assault on two girls back of the Art theater will be tried during the week commencing December 12.

LEE WILL BUILD HIS OWN ROAD TO THE CRATER

Peter Lee will begin work at once on the short-cut road, from his place at 29 Miles, Puna, that will connect with the new Halemauau road to the volcano. The road was recently surveyed by the county but as neither county nor Territory can find money to build it, Peter has taken the matter into his own hands. The strip to be made is 1200 feet long from his home to the volcano. The strip to be made is 1200 feet long from his home to the volcano. The strip to be made is 1200 feet long from his home to the volcano.

FIFTEEN FAIL TO TAKE HOMESTEADS

Writing on the twenty-fifth from Honolulu, Governor Peary has informed Henry O'Sullivan, chief clerk of the executive department, that the land drawings in that district have resulted in the disposal of thirty-one homesteads.

Much to the surprise of the officials who were superintending the drawing, fifteen of those who had originally made applications failed to put in an appearance after their names had been drawn for precedence in the capital some weeks ago. A number of others, however, who had not originally applied stepped in and took up the homesteads of those failing to show up.

The Governor left Waimea with Mrs. Peary and Commissioner Campbell for Kona. The former will return to Honolulu on December 10 but Campbell will remain some time longer on the Big Island and later superintend the land drawings on Maui and Kauai.

THREE TRAINS A DAY OVER HILO EXTENSION

HILO, November 28.—Work on the Hilo railroad extension is progressing satisfactorily. There are three trains running daily to and from Papeete, all carrying a couple of cars full of passengers, while the track is laid three-quarters of a mile beyond. Grading is being done as far as Hakalau, thirteen miles out from Hilo, some parts being completed while there is work yet to be finished on embankments at the three gulches of Hanawai, Kawai-nui and Honoumuli. These are the biggest fills and heaviest grades.

Two bridges have to be built on the way to Hakalau. For one of them the foundations are in and the steel work has been commenced. For the further extension to Papeete, beyond Hakalau, a bridge has to be erected and it is due to arrive here on May 1 next. Still further the survey work has been completed and the road definitely located beyond Laupahoehoe.

Mrs. Hazel Keener, a young society matron of San Francisco who was a visitor here last spring, returned on the Wilhelmina yesterday to spend a portion of the winter here. She is a guest at the Young.

CHECKS AT LAST ARE DISCOVERED

But, Alas, San Francisco Holds McBride's Fee and That Thirteen Thousand.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
Not until Joe Yuen Mow, who has furnished excitement to Honolulu almost since his first arrival five weeks ago, departs over the horizon in the custody of Detective Conlon of the San Francisco police, will complications cease in his case and even then dim echoes of it will continue to disturb the serenity of certain persons in this fair city.

Two important things happened yesterday. One was the forthcoming information regarding those mysterious checks which has been so desired by Claudius McBride, and the other was the commencement of a suit against him by a stenographer for \$16 for work done on the case.

This combination, innocent though it appears, is a sad one for McBride for the information was to the effect that the checks, the bank books and the other financial assets of Joe Yuen Mow arrived in San Francisco last Tuesday and are now in the hands of Chief of Police Seymour. Incidentally, with the money vanishes McBride's hopes for that \$250 fee for which he had commenced suit. This little adventure into the lands of the festive habes corpus writ has cost McBride quite a little, including that stenographer's fee and some expenses and it was cruel of the officers to ship twenty-five thousand dollars out of the Territory where there was so much need of it at home.

Conlon, who arrived on the Wilhelmina for Joe Yuen Mow and the woman associated with him, is now waiting for the Governor to sign the extradition papers and has not yet determined whether it will be the quickest for him to go to the Governor on Hawaii or wait until the chief executive comes home.

He spent the day yesterday in company with Chief McDuffie, an old friend, who showed him the city and its environs. The little streak of cold weather left him quite at home and he concluded the day by saying that it was just as good as San Francisco.

The garnish summons which McBride has had issued against Jarrett, McDuffie and Keeler as supposed holders of the checks, comes up for hearing this afternoon and will now probably be discontinued.

BAD CONDITIONS IN BIG ISLAND COOP

HILO, November 28.—Hilo jail today has seventy-three prisoners occupying quarters that are now supplied with air space, according to law, for thirty people. In all the jail has fourteen cells. In one outside room, 16x8 feet, there are fifteen men accommodated. With all this extra trouble on his hands, Jailor Maby recently had his salary cut by the county, about \$25 below what he was paid by the Territory. He has been doing the best possible for his overcrowded family, working with his own hands to give them some kind of shelter.

Mrs. E. Goshinsky arrived yesterday on the Wilhelmina to visit with Mr. and Mrs. Mannie Phillips this winter.

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WASHINGTON RECOVERS FROM BLOW AND ADJUSTS ITSELF

Already Discussing Effect of the Democratic Landslide on the Next Presidential Elections—The Possibilities.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)
By Ernest G. Walker.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The great blow of a political overturning has stunned Washington. It was not unexpected but the force of the thing was severalfold stronger than anticipated. Now that it is still several days after the election, returns are coming in of additional Democratic gains. As the administration authorities and leaders recover, they are simply thanking their lucky stars that it was not even worse.

It affords a little Republican consolation that for the next two years there will be a semblance of a majority of that party in the senate. The landslide was so tremendous that it almost swept a Democratic majority into power in the upper legislative branch. A State legislature was saved here and there by a slender thread, notwithstanding the fact that great strongholds toppled. Democratic senators will be elected in New York, New Jersey, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, and Nebraska—all to succeed Republicans. The Republicans won a Governor in Nebraska and will have one branch of the State legislature, but not a majority on joint ballot. Old retributed Republican West Virginia elects a Governor for four years and so there was no contest on that office this year. But the Democrats have both branches of the State legislature.

The Connecticut legislature was saved to the Republicans, as was the Massachusetts legislature. Both will have Democratic Governors and in the latter State it looks as though Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, "the scholar in politics," might be succeeded by some other Republican. The New Jersey legislature is Democratic in only one branch, which fact will retard the Democratic program. But these crumbs of comfort are comparatively of a very minor nature, when it is remembered that New York will be Democratic through and through, including all State offices and both branches of the legislature, as will Ohio and Indiana. Governor Harmon is reelected in the President's home State by a plurality of over 100,000, a phenomenal and unprecedented figure.

Adjusting Itself.

Because of this and much more that might be enumerated Washington is promptly adjusting itself to the new prospects. The veteran politicians are full of reminiscences about other land-slides back to the days when Andrew Jackson came overwhelmingly into the Presidency. The administration gets a crushing defeat, however the situation may be viewed. There is no gain saying the fact that the President, who hurried away the day after election to Panama, feels it keenly. He is going to get that trip to the Isthmus, however, and the Republican leaders who tried to dissuade him from it, are now resigned. They see that, as matters have eventuated, it makes no particular difference. There may be some advantage, on the other hand, in the President being out of the country while the settling down process is getting under way. And it is not to be overlooked that ex-President Roosevelt receives a terrific rebuke. No one has been able yet to dig him out of the avalanche. The avenues of access to him at Oyster Bay, which were easy for newspaper correspondents all during the campaign, are now barred and barricaded. The Colonel has nothing to say.

Waited for Taft.

Washington awaits the return of the President. It transpires that there will be little doing till he is again at his desk. Senators and Representatives are not hastening to town, because they know that it would be useless. No one is making any moves in furtherance of the legislative program of the winter. Chairman Tawney, of the house appropriations, who was defeated for renomination, tarried at the capital for a few hours the other day and then started away, with a subcommittee of appropriations, for the Isthmian canal. They have an important task there in scrutinizing conditions and making up the items of appropriations for the canal for the next fiscal year. A subcommittee has been making this journey annually. They take the testimony of officials on the Isthmus, instead of attempting to bring the officials to Washington. The procedure is the same as in making up all other regular appropriations, except that officials are summoned before the committee in its rooms at the capital.

The Democrats, naturally, will have a triumphant time of it this winter, although they will have no more voting strength in congress for the next three months than they had at the last session. The election of victory will possess them and they will spring to the work of opposition with great vigor. But they are not hastening at all about coming to Washington. Apparently they, too, want the situation to settle a little. They do not want to have to meet just yet a great number of legislative questions, which are being discussed in the papers.

Air Full of Politics.

There will undoubtedly be a making up for lost time when the party cohorts gather. Discussions will be fast and furious all winter long. The air will be full of politics. Before congress has been long at its deliberations, the new Democrats will be drifting down to Washington to get the feel of things. The Democratic representatives elect will want to get into touch with their new leaders and put in a

few words for the committee assignments they prefer. There will be much Democratic conferring, of a high order. These conferences, which for a number of years have been of little importance because they carried small weight in political and administrative circles, now will transcend the Republican conferences. Thus quickly does the situation change in Washington, after the people have registered a verdict that it should be so.

Cannon and Clark.

Speaker Cannon has hardly yipped since the election. Neither has Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, who in all probability will succeed him as the wielder of the gavel in the national house, when the sixty-second congress assembles. Both men, of course, recognize that it is inopportune for them to talk. The President, too, refused to give out any statement about the elections or to say anything to newspaper visitors which could be used in the third person. As a matter of fact he was only in Washington a part of one day and he was too busy then to see anyone, except officials who came on pressing business.

But they will all talk later on, as of yore. The Republicans may shy at the election topic for a while, although both sides have much to say about the future. That is throbbing with general interest and will bring forward a variety of vexing governmental problems. There will be more expectancy than ever over the President's annual message. He will have, at least, a rough draft of it in hand by the time he returns to the mainland a week or ten days from now. It will probably be worth observing how he tones the document to meet the changed conditions, incident to the Democratic victory at the polls. Whatever he gets in the way of legislation during the last half of his present term must be by the grace of Democratic votes in the house.

Ready to Prole.

Usually a majority hostile to an administration promptly inaugurates many inquiries and investigations. The house has supreme authority in a large field of administration inquiry, because it initiates, under the constitution, the appropriations that are the very life-blood of the government. Then there is generally some political capital to be gained by "opening the books." It would be remarkable if the Democrats overlooked this opportunity, although they can do little or nothing in that direction this winter. They can simply say out the places where they would like to apply the probe.

The uppermost question of the hour at Washington runs to presidential candidates. Primarily it bears upon Democratic candidates. For the Democracy has now gained a tremendous impetus for its 1912 campaign. Its party leaders, as developments at the capital already indicate, will go forth with training for that contest.

A Sane Program.

They reason, as the returning Democratic congressmen set things forth, that the landslide has brought them great opportunity. The next two years will be a period of probation. "If the party does well in that time," said Representative A. S. Burleson, of Texas, who will probably be chairman of appropriations in the next congress, "if we give an efficient administration, if we demonstrate our adherence to economy and to a reasonable revision of the tariff, we will be invincible in 1912. I believe the party will profit from its past experiences and hold fast to a sane program."

For the moment, therefore, the talk is of Democratic candidates more than of Republican candidates. An opinion prevails that the Republican differences are irreconcilable. The next few months will likely demonstrate whether the party history in its recent years, the banishment of Republicans from administration control, for a term of years, as the Democrats were banished in the 90s because of internal dissensions.

Wilson Looms Large.

East and South the name of Woodrow Wilson, the governor-elect of New Jersey, promises to loom large. The talk of Washington is that way just now. As a scholar and philosopher he has an attractive personality. His campaign in New Jersey is described as a revelation. Every one hereabouts agrees that if Doctor Wilson "makes good" he must inevitably be a leading candidate in the next national convention of his party. Rising to the unusual opportunity before him as a corporation ridden state, Doctor Wilson would be almost certain, as a Democratic nominee, of the electoral vote of New Jersey. He would also appeal tremendously to the large and independent vote in neighboring New York.

He is by birth a Virginian. Other things being at all equal, the South will rally strongly behind him. His prospects of adequate support from that section would be enforced by a likelihood of ability to carry border States, like Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. All these four States have shown Republican propensities in presidential years. While his political record, as far as the next presidential campaign is concerned, will be confined to two years as governor, he has a record of high achievements that will appeal to voters, perhaps, as much as a long career of office holding. As a former president of Princeton, he would have a hold upon New England, with its many colleges and universities. It is argued in Washington that a strong movement in his favor can be expected in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In his New Jersey campaign, Doctor Wilson has been decidedly progressive upon party issues. Although by association reckoned as of conservative tendencies, if he lives up to his campaign declarations he should attract the independent progressives, who otherwise might follow a Roosevelt leadership.

Again, Doctor Wilson's years are in his favor as a presidential candidate and that is an important consideration. He will be fifty-four next month. If he should be nominated and elected he would enter the White House at fifty-six.

Western men, now arriving in Washington, say Doctor Wilson is little known in that section. They are inclined to talk more favorably of Dix and Gaynor and also of Harmon and Marshall. There is a Western impression that Wilson is a favorite of Wall Street. He will have to live down that impression, if the West takes him up with particular enthusiasm.

Dix and Gaynor.

Discussion of Dix and Gaynor is secondary for the time being. There is the question of the New York mayor's health; also of his ability to maintain himself successfully in the most trying office in the United States, next to the presidency. The governor-elect has no public record. In a greater degree than Doctor Wilson, perhaps, he must do big things, in the eighteen months before the national convention assembles, to win public confidence. If he has a successful administration, there will probably be something of a call for a business man in the White House. All the Presidents for many years have been lawyers. He has a winning personality and will probably be the most widely advertised governor in the Union for the next two years. New York's governors usually enjoy that distinction, which counts so much politically for or against an incumbent at Albany.

Ordinarily the South, whose votes are very important in a national convention, would rally earnestly behind such a candidate as Dix or Gaynor. But it remains to be demonstrated whether Doctor Wilson will not prove himself as able to carry New York and whether the situation will not arise where Dix, a successful Democratic governor, running for reelection, would not contribute much toward holding New York for the national ticket.

Foss a Possibility.

Governor-elect Foss, of Massachusetts, is figuring not a little in the presidential gossip that permeates Washington. He has already become a Democrat of national reputation. Senators and representatives speak of his character of winning whatever office he is nominated for and of the very great influence he has had in bringing tariff and reciprocity issues before the people. The difficulties of nominating a presidential candidate from New England are well understood. If Mr. Foss is reelected governor of Massachusetts next year, he will be a factor to be reckoned with in the next national convention. He will, of course, stand forth as the big Democratic leader of all New England. With three of the six New England States electing Democratic governors this year, the party will undoubtedly make determined efforts for electoral votes in that section.

Campaign for Harmon.

A very aggressive campaign for Governor Judson Harmon's nomination will start forthwith. It will have much strength in the Mississippi valley and the West and will be backed by sterling arguments. He is already a declared candidate. The Ohio Democrats made him that, by endorsing him for the nomination when they selected him for a second gubernatorial term. He has not only won a second term as Governor, an unprecedented thing for a Democrat in Republican Ohio, but he also won in a contest where the Republicans in their state convention had endorsed President Taft for renomination.

Governor Harmon has had a longer official career than any of his prospective rivals for the nomination. He was attorney general in Cleveland's cabinet and has been much before the public the last fifteen years. It will be claimed, at least, that he could carry Ohio for President. Many Republicans believe, that after all is said, their party will be compelled to renominate President Taft. The President is said to entertain that opinion himself. The only alternative now seems to be Roosevelt, against whom there are now even stronger objections than appeared before the election, or some insurgent out of the West, like Senator Cummins of Iowa, or Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin. But it is doubtful whether either of those westerners could ever carry big eastern States, like New York and Massachusetts, against a fairly acceptable Democrat.

Governor Harmon will be sixty-seven years old when the new administration comes in. Although a well preserved man, he is a little beyond the age of presidential candidates. The radical Democrats of Ohio—and they are very numerous—have supported him steadfastly. None the less, as a presidential aspirant he must face the criticism that has been a corporation lawyer and has been suspected of reactionary tendencies. It probably will not be at all to Governor Harmon's advantage that Governor Marshall, of the neighboring State of Indiana, is also looking for the presidential nomination. The Hoosier will hardly attain it, but he is a tower of strength with the Indiana voters and with an eastern candidate for President he would be a very available vice-presidential nominee.

As matters stand right at the threshold of this contest for the nomination Wilson and Marshall look like a formidable combination. It might be Dix and Marshall, or more remotely Gaynor and Marshall. The South, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are a historic political combination. But if the Harmon boom makes great headway, the ticket might read Harmon and Foss. It is not beyond the probabilities that New England Democrats will be tying up with the Ohioans, especially if Dix and Wilson do not develop up to the popular expectations. It might read Harmon and Dix or Harmon and Wilson.

The contest promises to be the great big feature of national politics at Washington from now on. It will rage along the lines already described. The records and achievements of the two or three leading figures will be closely scrutinized and judged. There will be well planned activities for extending acquaintances among the people. Harmon, Wilson and Dix will have many opportunities during the next year to make addresses. The Democratic politicians of many States will be busy conjuring with their names. The play of Democratic politics over this nomination promises to be as interesting as any that has been seen in a generation.

THREATENED TO TAKE HER LIFE

Chinese Woman Would Die Rather Than Return to Happy San Francisco.

Threats to end her life if she is ordered returned to San Francisco in charge of a San Francisco police officer, have been made by the Chinese woman who arrived here a short time since to join Joe Yuen Mow, the Chinese now under arrest for grand larceny, preferred by the San Francisco authorities.

High Sheriff Henry has heard that the woman has made such threats and a special watch will be kept over her to prevent her from killing herself. The woman certainly does not want to return to San Francisco to face—well, the local police authorities do not know just what, but she wants to go to China. But she will be sent back to San Francisco along with Joe Yuen Mow, in charge of Detective Tom Conlon, who arrived from the Coast on the Wilhelmina with extradition papers for the pair. Conlon went to Hawaii yesterday on the Wilhelmina and upon landing at Hilo he will trace Governor Peary and place the extradition papers before him for signature. It is likely that the couple will go to San Francisco on the Wilhelmina next week.

Fears Highbinders.

The man, also, has announced his intention of jumping overboard, if he has to go back to the Coast. He states that highbinders are after him and that the charge made against him is only a trumped up one to have him brought back where he will be handy for the hatchet brigade.

THOMPSON WILL HAVE A "KANAKA" CERTIFICATE

Attorney Frank E. Thompson leaves on the Wilhelmina next Wednesday en route to Washington where he will join John McCrosson and look after the interests of the Kanaka ditch bill, a general measure for which was recently prepared and O. K.'d by the Governor.

Mr. Thompson has many plans with which to while away his spare time and one of those plans is to take his big auto along and when he arrives in New York he will probably ask the police authorities when he asks for a chauffeur's license as he will have one of the most elaborate chauffeur's licenses from the Territory of Hawaii that was ever issued anywhere.

This will have the great seal of the Territory and that of the county impressed upon it. It may bear some right royal signatures, but the joke on the New Yorkers will be that it is written out in the Hawaiian language.

Thompson and Prince Kuhio have planned to get together in New York during the winter and have a dinner somewhere at which some of the good fellows who were here a year ago with the congressional party, and all good friends of Hawaii, will be present. Not only that but some of the Hawaiian singing boys in New York will be looked up to furnish the music. Another dinner is to be given in Washington, and if there are no singing boys there a quartet will be taken over from New York. Thompson also expects to motor over from Manhattan to the national capital just to keep his hand in.

Incidentally he will probably spend the Christmas holidays with relatives in Chicago.

REV. PARKER IS READY TO QUIT

(Continued from Page One.)
which many of those who have backed old Kawaiahao for years believe should be left alone.

Not very long ago some of the members, or insurgents as some term them, claimed that the pastor had nothing whatever to do with the Sunday school. One Sunday during a Bible class meeting Mr. Parker felt that the occasion required him to say something about drunkenness, which may have referred to certain church members. It was a matter entirely within the province of the pastor, yet the members took issue with him and declared that while he was pastor of the church he had nothing to do with the Sunday school and should not preach temperance to the classes.

This is the situation which has arisen within the church. Pastor Parker has no desire to remain its pastor if there is dissension and belligerence among the communicants, and if there is a real "row" he will step out. Rev. Henry Parker's long connection with Kawaiahao Church as pastor for nearly fifty years is an unusual record. He became its pastor somewhat against his will, for he had other plans. Upon the death of his predecessor, Mr. Parker was called to the pulpit. He demurred as he wished to take up work elsewhere. He was prevailed upon to take up the work of Kawaiahao and at the end of ten years he asked to be relieved of his duties, believing that he had done his duty with that church. He figured on taking up work elsewhere again. But once more he was prevailed upon to remain, and so for forty-eight years continuously he has been the minister in charge.

The old coral church is one of the landmarks which attract tourists. The present building constructed of rough-hewn coral blocks from the reefs, was built upon the site of the first Kawaiahao Church which was an immense grass house.

Mrs. R. C. Stachab, wife of the deputy collector of customs, returned from a mainland visit yesterday on the Matson liner.